



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SEC. 7. The State superintendent of public schools shall prescribe, after consultation with the State board of health, the directions for tests of sight and hearing, and shall prescribe and furnish to the school committee suitable rules of instruction, test cards, blanks, record books, and other useful appliances for carrying out the purposes of this act. The State superintendent of public schools may expend during the year 1909 a sum not greater than \$500 for the purpose of supplying the material required for this act.

SEC. 8. Expenses which a city or town may incur by virtue of the authority herein vested in the school committee shall not exceed the amount appropriated for that purpose in cities by the city council and in towns by a town meeting. The appropriation shall precede any expenditure of any indebtedness which may be incurred under this act and the sum appropriated shall be deemed sufficient appropriation in the municipality where it is made. Such appropriation need not specify to what section of the act it shall apply and may be voted as a total appropriation to be applied in carrying out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this act shall apply only to cities and towns having a population of less than 40,000 inhabitants.

NEBRASKA.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Prevention of. (Chap. 196, Act Apr. 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Physicians to use nitrate of silver on eyes of new-born babies.*—It shall be the duty of every physician in attendance upon any lying-in woman, either in hospital or the general practice, upon the delivery of any newly born child, to use in the eyes of said child one of the following preparations:

Nitrate of silver, 1 per cent to 4 per cent solution.

Protaragol, 10 per cent to 40 per cent solution.

Argyrol, 40 per cent to 50 per cent solution.

No additional fee shall be charged by any physician for the furnishing or use of the preparations herein prescribed.

SEC. 2. *Penalty for failure to use.*—Any physician violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and his physician's license shall be subject to revocation by the State board of health.

Domestic Animals — Communicable Diseases — Appraisement of Animals Killed—Penalty for Importing or Harboring Diseased Animals. (Chap. 11, Mar. 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Amendment.*—That sections 152 and 153, Revised Statutes of Nebraska for 1913 are hereby amended to read as follows:

152. SEC. 80. *Glandered horses and mules; killed how.*—Any horse or mule afflicted with glanders or duraine shall not be killed as such unless they have been inspected by the deputy State veterinarian or his assistant, and are pronounced by him diseased. Whenever any such animal becomes affected with glanders or duraine, its cash value, as the same would be were it not thus affected, shall be fixed within 24 hours before killing by appraisers chosen in the following manner: One appointed by the State veterinarian, one by the owner, and the third by the first two: *Provided*, In no case shall the appraised value of the glandered or durained horse or mule exceed \$200 for animals so killed; not to exceed two-thirds of said amount as appraised shall be paid to the owner by the State. In no case shall any such animal be so appraised or paid for unless it be at least one year old, and have been in good faith owned and kept within the State by one person, company or corporation for six months before the killing.